

ROADS REFUSE REDUCED RATE FOR RETURNS

Decide That They Assume Just
As Much Risk in Transferring
the Same Goods One
Way As Another.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 24.—(Special.)—Although the final decision of the western classification committee which has now ended its sessions will not be made public for some time, enough is known to justify the statement that few, if any, of the many protests made, have received favorable action. On some of the most important questions the committee has ruled adversely to the petitioner and in favor of the carriers. Perhaps the weightiest decision made is the one governing return freight. Acting in compliance with a recent ruling of the interstate commerce commission, the committee decided that return shipments should be made under the same rating as the original shipment. Heretofore the railroads have allowed a reduced classification on such freight, but inasmuch as the weight and value of returned articles is claimed to be the same, involving the same risk and responsibility on the part of the carrier, it was decided to eliminate this privilege. A stand taken by the committee in relation to this was that shipments damaged in transit and for this reason rejected by the consignee, come within the carrier's purview and can be disposed of as the carrier sees fit. A shipment of this kind, for this reason, does not come within the provisions of the interstate commerce commission. It was argued that the committee has decided to allow the continuance of the old rating on return empties in all cases where these are recognized carriers. It was also decided that a number of articles which in the past have enjoyed return classification will in future pay original rates.

The attitude of the committee on this point was that between the original and the return shipment there

was interposed a period of usefulness of the article that removed it effectively from the status of the ordinary return shipment. Some of the articles effected by this ruling are: Agricultural implements and component parts, photo negatives, cash registers, armature cores, electric bulbs, spoiled beer, iron mill rollers, damaged papers, electrotype, stereotype plates, printers' roller cores, billiard tables, empty metallic and paper cartridge shells, talking machine records, typewriters, vehicles, windmills and a host of others. The nature of the articles effected by this decision is such that return shipments are almost invariably for repair or exchange, and the argument of the committee was that the railroad in these cases was not responsible for whatever deterioration there might be cited as the ground for a lower rating.

An important ruling of the committee was the granting of lower rates on structural iron of all kinds to territories needing this aid, for the purposes of development. A rate for mixed shipments in carload lots or less will be provided. On less than carload shipments a fourth-class rating was accepted; this is to be reduced to fifth class rates in carload shipment with a minimum of 30,000 pounds. Practically every kind of structural steel, iron, bronze, tin, and other metals, worked or partly worked, are included in this new rating. The proposition to require the railroads to notify the consignee of the consignee's refusal to accept a shipment was not accepted by the committee, for the reason that it would impose upon the carrier additional responsibility. It was argued that while a good many railroads heretofore had done this as an accommodation to shippers, they were not obliged to continue this policy, or anxious to do so. New classifications were made on aluminum ware; the increase in shipments of articles made from this metal, making this necessary.

Owing to the unsettled state of affairs on the Mexican railroads the committee and those attending the session as representatives of shipping interests, were obliged to abandon the planned excursion to Mexico. It was feared that a strike might tie up the Mexican lines and that a great deal of time would be lost through being marooned somewhere in the republic. The next session of the committee will be held at Glenwood Springs, Colo., in July.

Lonely Vag. One lone vag was all that faced Justice Murphy at Lowell yesterday. He drew down the long walk in the street putting up the customary fine.

CHARGES HUSBAND WITH ROBBING HER

(Globe Bell.)

Claiming that she had been robbed of money and valuables to the amount of nearly \$150, Mrs. Jessie Sutton yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of John Sutton, her husband, on a grand larceny charge.

The Suttons, an elderly married couple, came to this city only a few days ago. Yesterday they went to dinner together but before the meal had been ordered, Sutton excused himself for a few minutes. He did not return and Mrs. Sutton finished the meal alone.

When she returned to their room, she found that an outside window had been raised, a screen removed and further examination disclosed the fact that a gold watch, two ladies' watch chains, a ring, three brooches, a suit case and \$17 in cash had been stolen.

Owing to the sudden disappearance of her husband, Mrs. Sutton at once suspected him and swore out a warrant for his arrest before Judge Hinson Thomas. She claims that all of the property taken, with the possible exception of the money, was her separate property, acquired by her before her marriage to Sutton.

The local officers at once started in search for the missing husband, but up to a late hour last night, had not succeeded in apprehending him. As he could not have escaped from this district by train, it is thought he will be arrested within a short time.

Sutton is described as being about five feet three inches in height, aged 45 years, but apparently five years younger, rather slightly built. He has a reddish complexion, sandy moustache, blue eyes and brown hair and is slightly bald. When last seen he wore a dark suit, yellow shirt and a black derby hat.

NEW PLAYHOUSE IN BOSTON. BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24.—The Shubert Theatre, Boston's newest playhouse, opens tonight with E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe in "The Taming of the Shrew." The new theatre, which will be devoted exclusively to high class attractions, occupies a conspicuous location in Tremont street in the heart of the theatre district.

ELECTION OFFICERS--SPECIAL ELECTION JAN. 26, 1910

CALL FOR SPECIAL ELECTION—JANUARY 26, 1910.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Boards of Supervisors of the counties of Arizona, under and by virtue of Paragraph 3058, Title XLIII of the Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1901, and acts amendatory thereto:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED That an election be held by the qualified voters of Cochise County, Territory of Arizona, on the 26th day of January, 1910, at the following PRECINCTS:

Pool
Willcox
Bowie
San Simon
Dos Cabezas
Cochise
Johnson
Jensen
Dragoon
Pearce
El Dorado
Wilcox
Paradise
Rucker
Whitewater
Courtland
Lusk
Warren
Gleeson
St. David
Curtis
Fairbank
Ft. Huachuca
West Huachuca
Tombstone
Naco
Herschell
Pittville
Lowell
Carrs Canon

CITY WARD OR DIVISION
Bisbee First Ward
Bisbee Second Ward
Bisbee Third Ward
Douglas Polling Place No. 1
Douglas Polling Place No. 2
Douglas Polling Place No. 3
Douglas Polling Place No. 4
Douglas Polling Place No. 5
Douglas Polling Place No. 6
Tombstone

The Clerk was directed with the Justice of the Peace in fixing a polling place, in each of the precincts. There being no further business, the Board adjourned to meet on the Third of January, 1910 at 1 o'clock a. m. in regular session.

ATTEST:

J. J. Pool
Jno. S. Crowley
J. D. Frewitt
Geo. W. Walker
Mike Ghl
B. J. McKinney
H. S. Wien
M. P. Cosby
Wm. Four
A. Y. Smith
J. C. Riggs
A. C. Smith
Geo. A. Walker
P. P. Moore
W. H. Seater, Sr.
Pablo Soto
J. W. Richhart
Sid Brown
G. I. Van Meter
Crosier Kimball
J. N. Curtis, Sr.
A. L. Heney
W. S. McNight
Alfred Bonde
H. E. Fletcher
W. G. Brown
E. H. Reeves
C. C. Barkley
Morris Marks
J. S. Farmerlee

INSPECTOR
Geo. Hickey
Jas. F. Rehling
Billy Black
Geo. C. Valen'ine
H. H. Beck
R. L. Scott
Geo. Roark
Geo. A. Campbell
A. H. Gardner

INSPECTOR
Geo. Hickey
J. F. Rehling
Billy Black
Geo. C. Valen'ine
H. H. Beck
R. L. Scott
Geo. Roark
Geo. A. Campbell
A. H. Gardner

(Approved 1910)

Chairman.

Clerk.

Voter! Read! Think

Our constitution provides that "We the people of the United States," to "promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of LIBERTY to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

"Secure The Blessings of Liberty."

The English Barons, who, at the sword's point, forced King John to sign the Magna Charta at Runnymede; The Scotch Covenanters, who held their religious meetings in the mountain fastnesses of their native land; the Puritans who landed at Plymouth Rock, all suffered hardship, confronted death and torture for the "Blessings of Liberty."

Liberty means the right of the individual to so conduct his personal affairs, to so regulate his life, to so control his habits, as to his conscience seems most fit, and in his judgment seems most proper.

Liberty means the absence of dictation and control in the matters which affect a man's personality or a nation's welfare.

Those questions which concern the person alone should be decided by the person concerned.

Has anyone the right to tell YOU what you shall eat or drink?

Have you neither the manhood nor intelligence to decide what is best for you.

If YOU need a guardian the Probate court of Cochise county has authority to appoint him.

If not, do you care to have your personal habits legislated upon.

Will power was never developed by legislation.

Men were never produced by act of law.

Strength, and we need strength, does not come from the lack of self-control which hemmates from rules and regulations.

If YOU don't wish to drink, you have a right to abstain.

If YOU wish a drink has any man the right to say you nay?

Whence comes the wisdom that enables any man to say

"I Am My Brother's Keeper?"

All morality comes, not from acts of legislative bodies, but from the heart of the man himself.

No morality ever came from sumptuary legislation.

No uplift of public morality ever found its source in elimination of individual identity.

The Declaration of Independence says, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created EQUAL."

If equal, from whence springs the right of any set of men to say what you shall or shall not do unless your actions are of detriment to the community?

Are YOU willing to surrender your autonomy?
Are YOU willing to concede your inability to govern yourself?
Are YOU willing to confess yourself a weakling?
Do you need a guardian?
If you do the Probate Court is open.
If you do not, govern yourself!

Be A MAN Or A MOUSE!

Sumptuary legislation entails the degradation of the individual, the sacrifice of self respect, the surrender of the rights of American Citizenship, the abandonment of individuality and the overthrow of all the fundamental institutions of our government.